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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 5 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.30		8.33		12.55	4.10			
SHEK LUNG dep.	8.40		11.16		1.40	5.75			
Shum Chun dep.	10.36	6.06	4.30	11.46	3.30	7.10	5.30	6.22	6.09
Sheung Shui dep.	—	6.13	4.37	11.53	—	—	5.37	6.31	6.07
Fanling dep.	—	6.15	4.41	11.56	—	—	5.40	6.34	6.11
Taipo Market dep.	—	6.25	4.52	12.06	—	—	5.49	6.45	6.15
Taipo dep.	—	6.33	4.58	12.11	—	—	5.55	6.45	6.21
Shatin dep.	—	6.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	6.04	—	—
Yaumati dep.	—	6.56	5.24	12.36	—	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	6.02	5.32	12.43	—	—	6.20	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	6.06	5.35	12.46	4.00	7.40	6.23	7.10	6.46

Sats. and Sunds. only. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. p.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry (new) ... H.K.	6.35	7.55	2.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.35	2.15	5.06	4.35
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.06	2.30	10.29	12.10	1.28	1.48	2.30	5.15	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	2.36	10.33		1.32	1.52	—	5.21	4.54
Yaumati dep.	7.00	—	2.43	10.40		1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	2.56	10.51		1.49	2.09	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	*	10.09	11.04		2.01	2.21	*	5.50	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.09		2.05	2.25	—	5.56	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.23	11.17		2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	—	10.26	11.20		2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.46	—	—	11.26		2.23	2.41	—	6.13	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	12.55	—	—	4.10	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.36	5.10	—	3.11	—	—	6.06	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	5.54	—	3.40	—	—	7.15	—	—

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The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	3.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

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THE RETURN TO ENGLAND.

PRISONERS NO MORE

[BY INCE JONES.]

I am sitting on a hillside overlooking Murren—the little Swiss village perched on a ledge of rock a mile above sea level, where, for over a year, about 600 British soldiers have been interned. In a few days 250 of them, and hundreds more from all over Switzerland, will be home again. Opposite me, miles of snow mountains flash in the brilliant sunshine. It took the soldiers quite a long time to find out that they could not throw a stone across the yawning chasm of the Lauterbrunnen valley, so clear is the air.

TO BLIGHTY.

Grasshoppers are zigging furiously in the ecstasy of a cloudless day; and from the slopes above comes the mellow music of cowbells. The village below is transformed by numerous signposts erected by the interned soldiers. Every lane and footpath bears some familiar name. The chief street is "Westbourne-grove." Outside one of the shops I notice a private mildly flirting with a pleasant-faced Swiss girl, who sells little wooden chalets and cuckoo clocks in "Edgware-road." Not far away, at a place where three mountain paths meet, a Scotsman, a Canadian, and one of the L.R.B. are standing talking by a post bearing the names "Piccadilly," "Park Lane," and "Love Lane."

* * *

Out to the left is "the Oval"—formerly the skating rink of the Hotel des Alpes. On a matting wicket, a cricket match between the men of the Eiger and Alpenrose Hotels has just finished; and in a few minutes khaki forms will be swarming up "Piccadilly" to see the final of the Murren Cup. Murren is great at football. After all, it is the only game for the soldier; and, though cricket and hockey are played in the morning, it is at four o'clock that hundreds of men turn out to watch the cup ties and league matches; and cries of "Lovely! Now the Palace! Play up, Eiger!" drown the grasshoppers and the cowbells.

Just above the Y.M.C.A. hut, that invaluable building erected last June, two or three men are inspecting their potato patch, and wondering whether the potatoes can be dug before they leave. I have no doubt that inside the hut several are writing home: "In a few days, perhaps before this letter reaches you, I shall be home again"; for in a few days they will pass for the last time the cheerful post by the little station bearing the notice: "To Blighty."

The Commission to decide who should go and who must stay was held more than a fortnight ago. Only those most badly wounded or who have been seriously ill have been chosen. Oh! the excitement of the days before the Commission! Dozens of speculative lists were made. Men apparently well found themselves very doubtful about their health; and in the end many who thought they would stay found themselves passed, and some who hoped to go have to stay. But it is all settled now.

THAT FIRST EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Some of these men left England over three years ago in that first Expeditionary Force of fadeless memory; and after a few days of fighting in August, 1914, were wounded and taken prisoners. They spent two years in German prison camps, subjected to all kind of neglect and ill-treatment; and a little over a year ago were transferred to Switzerland and interned there.

I happened to be in Murren when the first batch arrived from Germany. Every man had been seriously wounded or dangerously ill. Some had to be helped from the little funicular train, carried on stretchers and lifted to bed. Nearly all were wearing flags and flowers given to them as they passed through Switzerland; and when each carriage load arrived in the station it was greeted by as hearty a cheer as the little crowd of English, French and Swiss could set up.

* * *

I can see a great difference in the health of these men, in the year that has passed since I saw them arrive. In the clear mountain air, so free from all germs, open wounds have healed, sick men have become well, and nerves strained in the awful experiences of war and prison have regained their old tone. They will be very different men when they arrive in London.

Not that it has been all beer and skittles in Switzerland. They have still been prisoners, and however beautiful Murren may be for a week in summer or a month of skiing and skating in winter, it is very cramped for a prolonged stay. Nor does a tiny village perched high on a narrow mountain ledge perpendicularly above a valley thousands of feet below, with only one decently level path, provide much variety of work or recreation, once the novelty has worn off. When the slush of spring and autumn render the few paths all but impassable, it is no Elysium for sick and wounded men, comfortable though the hotels may be.

FULL OF MEMORIES.

But the place will be full of memories for those who will never see it again. Here some have courted and married; a few have died. There have been great debates in the Y.M.C.A. hut; great fights on the des Alpes football ground. Dances have been held at which, for want of ladies, soldier has partnered soldier, and the Valets has been stepped through with due solemnity. The Temperance Club has made rambles over the hills, and picnicked down in the Lutschine valley. There has been a general election at which I forget who won; but I know the whole place was gandy with red and blue. Some men have left to learn hotel management at Interlaken, or motor mechanism at Vevey; some are doing railway work near Lugano, and others felling trees near Lausanne. Everything has been done by Swiss and British to make imprisonment—for after all internment is only another form of imprisonment—as bearable as possible, but home is home and never so dear as when reached at last after war, prison, sickness, wounds, famine, and years of exile.

* * *

I wonder what they will find in England! Two remarks made to me by internees impressed me very much. One was made by an Australian officer, who had gone straight out to France without coming to England at all. He was wounded, lost a leg, was taken prisoner by the Germans, and finally transferred.

"I am very curious," said he, "to see what sort of people the English at home really are, and how they will treat one."

The other remark was much more pathetic. It was made by a soldier who had lost an arm and an eye. "Do the people in England feel that it was a disgrace for us to have been taken prisoners?" he asked. "What do they think of us?"

I hope the people of England will show them what they think by giving them such a reception as they will never forget, and one of which they can write to their pals who have not passed the Commission and must wait for the next exchange of prisoners. For these soldiers are now coming home from their blind after years of wandering and suffering. To them should be offered that heartfelt welcome reserved for those who have done their part, and after long exile enter into their own.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN MICROBE PLOT.

"QUITE SECRET" BOXES AT BUKAREST.

Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, for the U.S.A., added recently another chapter to his amazing record of German Government crime and treachery. With the aid of five newspaper columns of documentary evidence he conclusively proves that members of the German Legation at Bukarest before the participation of Roumania in the war were nothing less than a band of poisoners.

Briefly the horrible story told by Mr. Lansing is this. When the Roumanian authorities, with Mr. William W. Andrews, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* in Bukarest, searched the garden of the German Legation they found buried there boxes of explosives and microbes. On a box of disease germs, which bore the seal of the German Consulate at Cronstadt, were the following inscriptions:—

"By Messenger. Quite Secret.

"Not to be roughly handled.

"For M. Kostoff, Bukarest.

"The Colonel and Military Attaché at the Imperial Bulgarian Legation at Bukarest, M. Semargieff."

Under the first envelope was another envelope of white paper and written on it in red pencil:—

"Quite secret. Through T. E. I. A.

"To the Royal Colonel and Military Attaché, Herr von ——."

The name was scratched out with ink eraser, but examination revealed traces of the letters H—— M—— —— T—— I—— (? Hammerstein). In the inside of the box above a layer of cotton wool this typewritten note in German was found:—

"Inclosed four small bottles for horses, four for cattle. Utilisation as formerly stipulated. Each phial suffices for two hundred head. If possible to be administered directly into the animals' mouths, otherwise into their fodder. We ask for a small report about successes obtained there, and in case of good results the presence for one day of M.K. would be required."

The excavation of this damning evidence was witnessed by Mr. William Whiting Andrews, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Bukarest. The boxes and phials had been removed from the German Consulate to the German Legation on the eve of Roumania's declaration of war, after the American *Chargé d'Affaires* had been asked to take charge of the German Legation.

The following, among other German military and diplomatic officials, participated in the diabolical plot against the health of Roumania:—

Werner von Rheinbaden, Counsellor, German Legation; Rudolph Kruger, Chancellor of the Legation; and Colonel von Hammerstein, Military Attaché. Those were assisted by Constantin Kostoff, delegate of the Bulgarian railways in Roumania, and Colonel Samargieff, Bulgarian military attaché.

AUSTRALIA'S LABOUR TROUBLES.

A LESSON FOR EXTREMISTS.

The miners in several districts have agreed to return on the Government's terms. This should mean the conclusion of the strike of seamen and the other remaining strikers. It is now possible (says the *Morning Post* Sydney Correspondent) to estimate some of the results of the strike from the labour standpoint. (1) The tyrannical influence of the extremists has disappeared; (2) the privileges of several Unions under the Arbitration Act have been removed by de-registration; (3) the preference for Unionists is not binding; (4) the Government has established the principle of the supremacy of the management in public utility services; (5) the general strike has proved unsuccessful; as volunteer labour is always accessible in all industries; (6) if the Government stands firm the general community will support any measures, despite inconvenience, to secure the maintenance of law and order.

The commercial community is much relieved at the result, which should provide a considerable stimulous to Australian industry and place Australian labour on a saner and improved basis.

LAUGHING AT DYING MEN IN OPEN BOAT.

The two survivors of the crew of six of the trading schooner *Jane Williamson*, which was shelled and sunk by a submarine, told their story at the inquest at Penzance on three of the victims—Skipper Robert Kearon and Seamen John Cassidy and John Deacon.

One man was killed in the schooner, and when the remaining five got into a boat it was struck by a shell. One man was killed and the skipper and another man were mortally wounded. The Germans beckoned to the survivors to approach them and then laughed at them. They never offered the slightest assistance to the dying men. The skipper died in hospital, his body being taken to Ireland for burial.

The coroner described the conduct of the submarine crew as diabolical, and the jury unanimously returned a verdict of Wilful and Diabolical Murder.

MODERN BRITISH INFANTRY WORK.

THE MACHINE GUN CORPS.

II.

The successful assault of a modern trench system demands the full power of every offensive weapon that human ingenuity has evolved under the stimulus of long continued war, applied in exact co-operation with each other. The devastating hail of preparatory bombardment and the terrible curtain of the barrage that cuts off reinforcement or retreat from the defenders, the showers of bombs that shall drive them from traverse to traverse or annihilate them in their burrows, the bursts of fire from the rushed-forward Lewis guns that strike them down as they strive to rally to a nucleus, the rifle-shot and bayonet thrust that account for them man to man, all these are indispensable and might alone confer success. But fearful as the Artillery barrage is, there are gaps in it. Men may and do escape through it. A concealed enemy machine-gun opening at the moment of crisis will only be knocked out by a chance hit. Unless the Artillery observation officers are exceptionally fortunate their batteries will scarcely be able to switch on to an unexpected target before the opportunity has passed. The flanks of the onrushing infantry may be suddenly assailed by an enemy wave issuing from an unexpected place of shelter. To meet these sudden emergencies, to supplement the hail of death so that there may be no escape from it, the General has a comparatively new source of offensive action in the machine-gun company attached to his brigade.

The machine-gun (by which is understood the Vickers or the Maxim) is no longer a purely infantry weapon to reinforce the fire of a battalion as it was in the early days of the war. Neither is it regarded as a form of Artillery, after the unfortunate manner of 1870. Organised in independent companies of an independent corps, it is a link between infantry and artillery co-operating with and supplementing the functions of both and performing tasks that could with difficulty be carried out by either of these arms.

The Brigade Commander who receives his orders to attack a certain length of the enemy's line consults not only the chiefs of his battalions but also the expert officer commanding the Machine Gun Company of the Brigade. He explains the intended operation, indicates the points from which he apprehends danger, states his requirements. The manner of execution is left for the M.G. officer to suggest. There is a line of trench and its off-shoots in front, some hundreds of yards behind that line is another; on the enemy's left rear is a wood, on his right flank is a ravine. From rear trench, flanking wood or ravine, the counter-attack may surge out on the disordered assault ere it can consolidate itself in the new position. However thorough the artillery bombardment and the barrage, deep dug-outs may have afforded protection until it has passed. The Brigade M.G. Co. Commander consults with the M.G. Co. Commanders on his flanks. He arranges that the company on his right shall take the wood under enfilade fire, the company on the left shall search the ravine. His own sections of four guns each are carefully disposed to be able to fire over the heads of the attacking troops and to create a barrage of thousands of bullets ceaselessly striking in deep, continuously linked zones between the rear trench and the objective.

The zero hour comes with the wild howl and reiterated crashes of the flights of arriving shells from the frantically worked batteries in the rear. Simultaneously, from the cunning emplacements of the machine-guns behind the attacking troops, issues the sleet of bullets falling in a beaten zone a few hundred yards behind the objective. Minute after minute is filled with chaotic noise, and the infantry are creeping up towards their protecting barrage. Over their heads the machine-gun bullets crack viciously as they pass. It is a disconcerting sound, but the infantry have been warned that their own guns are firing overhead and they do not hesitate. They creep to within 60 yards of the eruptive smother of the barrage. The allotted fraction of time has elapsed. A brief check, and the barrage has lifted, increased its range. The machine-gun barrage has lifted also. Its bullets are now falling 100 yards further on, still in one deadly zone. The infantry fling themselves into the first trench and into hand-to-hand conflict with such survivors as dare fight.

For a number of minutes, previously decided upon, the machine-gun barrage hails steadily on the same belt. Then again it lifts for another hundred yards. And behind its sleet the attack presses on. So that the tempest of bullets falls in a fierce shower for its remorseless period, then lifts and passes onward to another stage. Leap by leap it reaches the trench in rear by which the reinforcements of the enemy must arrive. The storm descends on the crowded earthway, fills it with prone men who no longer move though the bullets continue to strike.

Then it ceases—hails again in short bursts that catch parties of the enemy risking a dash towards their desperately struggling comrades.

Now far behind the turmoil of the fighting, the machine-gunners crouch beside their weapons, an officer to every two guns. Keenly he watches the battlefield, the smoke-hung waste of tumbled brown earth where figures emerge, run, walk with a curious air of leisure or fall suddenly, under a canopy of fume and white puffs. With the experienced eye of the professional he spots a movement, a whiff of dust on the confused level of the earth. It is an enemy machine-gun firing from a shell-hole. A swift order, a rapid hammering—and the whiff of dust settles to reappear no more.

The counter-attack is beginning to gather itself on the fringes of the fight. Grey figures mass in the wood, the rear trench, the flanking ravine. An S.O.S. signal goes up from the infantry realising its peril. Then the machine-guns burst out in the full fury of their appalling power. From the company on the right the wood is deluged with a rain of bullets. Up the ravine the "zones of fire" of the left company firing with combined sights link into a sheet of death. Along the far trench is one incessant hail. The masses—that have scarcely coalesced—melt, disappear, become isolated figures that run and fall.

Far ahead the protection detachments have consolidated a line of shell-holes. Groups of limp prisoners are shambling and stumbling to the rear. The vengeful shells begin to fall on the victors of the position.

(Continued at foot of column.)

THE UNWARLIKE GERMAN.

A friend of mine, writes a correspondent of the *Globe*, with a gift of telling unpopular truths, said to me the other day:—"The Germans are the most military nation in Europe. They are also the most unwarlike. And they are the most military people because precisely they are the most unwarlike."

"Don't stand on your head," I retorted.

"Oh, I'm not trying a cheap imitation of G. K. Chesterton," he answered. "But what I mean is this. The British, the French, the Italians are warlike in the sense that although they'll never go out of their way to look for trouble, and prefer to live at peace with their neighbours, they'll never refuse a fight, and they always enjoy a good scrap. Moreover, they are far readier to fight for an idea than for the hope of gain. But they prefer the affair to be spontaneous. Long preparation, especially preparation in secret, for a fight which they themselves will provoke, is absolutely alien to them.

"Now, the German is quite different. By nature he is timid, docile, lacking in self-reliance, and at the bottom of his heart very uncertain about himself and his pretensions. A people with these qualities cannot possibly be warlike. At the same time, these are the ideal characteristics for a people which it is desired to drill, on which it is desired to impose unquestioning obedience to authority. Such a nation is more amenable to blind discipline than one whose members think for themselves, and it is therefore an ideally plastic material both for moulding wholesale into armies, and for being impressed with the idea that war is natural, inevitable, and desirable, and that war pays. The result is a military nation, but not a warlike people. And that is modern Germany."

On thinking it over, I came to the conclusion that my paradoxical friend was right. And his epigram illuminates some of the darkness of that extraordinary riddle, the psychology of the German people. For instance, the German is proverbially, and actually, a waiter. And can you imagine a less warlike career? The German also excels in all commercial pursuits in which a certain amount of cringing is an aid to success. And it is just in these branches of trade where the Englisman does not particularly shine, where he is liable to be outbidden by a Boche competitor.

IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

At the risk of being myself accused of paradox-mongering, let me hazard the assertion that a thoroughly militaristic people can never be truly warlike. Militarism as it exists in Germany to-day demands such unquestioning and unintelligent obedience, such slavish adoration of the uniform, such submission to bureaucracy, that it cannot live in the same atmosphere as that love of liberty and individualism without which no nation is warlike. The very qualities which make the average German so useful a soldier from the cannon-fodder standpoint make him anything but warlike in the real sense of that word.

The Boche is, however, bellicose, which is quite a different thing. He is always ready for a quarrel, as against a fight, partly because of his touchiness and absurdly exalted sense of dignity, due to his being a *parvenu* among the nations, and also to the consciousness that his arrogance is without a stable foundation. The mere fact that he is always proclaiming "Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles," proves that in his heart of hearts he is at the least uncertain whether Deutschland is really über Alles. Nations, like men, which are convinced of their own superiority beyond possibility of doubt do not waste time by proclaiming the fact from the housetops. They take it for granted, and expect others to do the same.

Furthermore, the Boche is bellicose, as the result of his lamentably-restricted sense of humour, which makes him so touchy and so afraid of ridicule that he is quarrelsome by a natural consequence. And for picking a quarrel and inventing opportunities for one, the German has no equal. I venture to say that you will not find these characteristics amongst the most warlike nations of the past.

Consider all the peace kites which have been floated since last December, and the attitude of the British and German peoples towards them. The Boche wants peace badly, so badly that the mass of the German nation is probably ready to accept it on any terms. On the other hand, each fresh peace offensive launched by the enemy has stiffened British resistance and increased our determination to continue fighting until Germany is beaten. Can any sane person doubt that the true warlike spirit, the spirit which animated the heroes of Thermopylae and Agincourt, informs the man in khaki, and not his machine-drilled opponent in field grey, who rejoices in the opportunity to exchange the firing line for the prisoners' cage?

Some dim inkling of the truth seems to have penetrated the pachydermous mentality of the Boche. No German will to-day relieve his feelings by gibes of the "contemptible" order. From the unconscious humourists of the enemy Press up to the Arch-Boche himself, Britain is to-day regarded as the enemy. The Kaiser's recent speeches alone leave us with no possibility of doubt on that score. The Boche perceives that the most fatal of his many fatal miscalculations was the assumption that a country which detests war instead of glorifying it cannot be warlike. Potsdam never made a more colossal blunder, which is not, however, such a surprising mistake, since three years ago it would have been made by most Englishmen.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Lam Tso, who pleaded guilty to kidnapping a little boy at Yaumati, was sentenced to five years' hard labour. He had a previous conviction against him.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that prisoner was found guilty of kidnapping the boy and taking him away to Macao, where he had undoubtedly obtained money by selling him. Every effort had been made by the Police to recover the child, but without avail. He understood that the prisoner had rendered all the assistance in his power to recover the child, but it was too late.

CHILD KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TRUCK.

Two youthful Chinese were indicted for manslaughter, on October 19th, at Queen Victoria Street, near the Central Market.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. N. MacIntyre, W. Hartwick, A. G. Hewlett, H. Hyndman, J. T. Shaw, J. M. de Costa, and C. A. Rodriguez.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster defended the prisoners.

The Attorney-General, prosecuting, said that on the 19th of October a little girl was killed by a truck, in Queen Victoria Street, near the Central Market. The prisoners, who were both very young, were in charge of the truck, which got out of control. The point was whether the prisoners were guilty of such negligence and such disregard of ordinary care as to make them criminally responsible for the death of the child. Though apparently young, the prisoners were old enough to be careful when driving the truck along the street. It was their duty not to be reckless. The two prisoners ran away when the child was killed, but told their master about it, and he went with them to the Police Station and reported the matter. That was in their favour. The Attorney-General cited various authorities, and said that the charge must amount to something like gross carelessness before a jury could say the prisoners were guilty. The prisoners had broken certain rules laid down by the Government for the safe conduct of vehicular traffic in the streets. In the regulations it was stated that no person could leave his vehicle; but the prisoners had left their vehicle. Then, again, the law required that when a vehicle was going down an incline the brakes should be applied. In the present case the brakes had not been applied.

The case practically rested on the evidence of one witness, Mr. Wrightman, who was at the moment in a compradore's shop in Queen Victoria Street. The road was rather a steep one, and Mr. Wrightman stated that he saw the truck coming down, and, when it reached No. 14, the person in charge let it go, and allowed the truck to run down the road by itself. One of the prisoners shouted a warning, but instead of trying to get the truck under control, he and his companion ran away. The truck continued its downward course, gathering speed as it went, and eventually struck a pillar near which stood the unfortunate little girl. It ran into her, smashing her head and killing her instantaneously. On examining the truck, Mr. Wrightman noticed that the brake was loose on one side, and there was no brake rope. The prisoners had been at the other end of the truck, away from the brakes. Two persons could have easily controlled the truck, as was evidenced at a trial held last Friday, when two men controlled the truck without any extra effort.

Dr. Macfarlane, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, said that the whole of the skull was smashed, and most of the brain had come out.

The Attorney-General—The theory is that the child's head was jammed between the truck and the pillar.

Dr. Macfarlane—Yes, it may have happened like that.

The mother of the deceased girl and a *lukong* were examined, after which His Lordship, the Attorney-General, Mr. Alabaster, and the jury inspected the truck.

On resuming after tiffin, the Attorney-General said that the chief witness for the prosecution was absent. Word had been left at his house the previous day, but he had not put in an appearance at Court.

The case was adjourned until Friday.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to returning from banishment before his term had expired.

The Attorney-General, prosecuting, said that prisoner was banished in 1912, as he was of bad character, and when he returned he was banished again. He now claimed that he could not be banished.

The case was adjourned until December 3rd.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

DAMAGED LIGHTER.

The Chinese woman who was charged last week with damaging a lighter belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company was ordered to pay $40 as compensation; in default, to undergo six weeks' hard labour.

BEGGING.

A Chinese was charged with begging in the streets.

The defendant, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor, became very abusive to the lukong who effected his arrest, and muttered oaths while the lukong was giving evidence.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined him $5, with the alternative of fourteen days hard labour.

AN INTELLIGENT CHILD.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quilt.

A little girl said she noticed the defendant making off with the quilt and called out to her mother, who followed the man to Kowloon. Defendant entered a pawnshop and was arrested.

There was a previous conviction against defendant, who was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Two Chinese were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at the Lee Kee Wharf.

It was stated that the defendants boarded the steamer *Namhoi*, as she was entering the wharf, and, when ordered to get down, refused. Accidents and deaths had frequently occurred owing to the rashness of people in getting aboard ships before the gangway was lowered.

Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of $3 on each defendant.

THEFT FROM A BRITISH SAILOR.

A Chinese, employed as a carpenter on a steamer, was charged with stealing a new pair of boots, laces and stockings, from a British sailor.

It was stated that the defendant, dressed in the stolen articles, went ashore unnoticed. At a pawnshop, to which he went to pledge the things, the name of the owner was found inside the boots and defendant was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL.

Nine Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 2½ tons of coal, valued at $30.

It was stated that the men were seen by Sergeant Bond transferring the coal from their boat to a lighter and were arrested. They had probably got the coal from the Wing Fat shop at Yaumati.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for five of the defendants, asked for a remand, and this was granted, bail being fixed at $50.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

Two Chinese women were charged with possessing 70 taels of opium.

One of the women pleaded guilty. Mr. Hind appeared for the other.

It was stated that the women were arrested on suspicion on the Praya, and were taken to the Police Station, where, of their own accord, they each produced a parcel, containing 35 taels of opium, which they had concealed under their garments.

The woman who was defended by Mr. Hind said she received the parcel from a man on board a ship at Wanchai, and was paid a dollar to take it ashore.

The case was adjourned.

RECLAMATION OF THE ZUIDER ZEE.

The memorial in reply concerning the reclamation of the Zuider Zee has been published. The Government is of opinion that as 23 years have elapsed since the report of the Commission of State appeared, it is high time that a decision was arrived at. In the first fourteen years, two millions will be required for the execution of the work. The undertaking is not only useful for the reclamation of more ground, suitable for agriculture, but also as a means against unemployment. Nine years will be required in which to make the closing dyke. There is no fear that population will be wanting for the reclaimed ground, because, prior to the war, there were many farmers' sons who could not obtain land on which to farm.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The "A" Company of the H.K.D.C. played their first two games in this tournament at the Soldiers' Club on Tuesday evening, meeting the Garrison Military Police. The G.M.P. do not possess a very strong team, but Pte. Berry gave his opponent quite a good game, the result being quite open until the finish. Scores:—

"A" COY., H.K.D.C.		G.M.P.	
Mr. Hedley	250	Pte. Berry	222
Mr. Haigh	250	Pte. Hutt	107

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

DIVISION II.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS I.; *v.* 88TH COY., R.G.A. I.

This was the only league match played at the Happy Valley yesterday, the one between the 83rd Co., R.G.A. and the Middlesex Res. having been postponed as a sign of respect to the memory of a private of the Middlesex Regiment, who died at Bowen Road Military Hospital on Tuesday night.

The opening exchanges were fairly equal the play never being in one place many minutes. The Staff did very well as a rule until they found themselves in front of goal, when the forwards generally failed. The gunners were likewise rather weak when within shooting distance, several of their forwards missing good chances of scoring. Taylor opened the scoring for the Artillerymen, taking a free kick given for hands, just outside the penalty area, and beating the Staff goalkeeper with a swerving shot. The Staff custodian played a fine game for his side and effected many good clearances, but he appeared to be deceived by this particular kick, the ball seeming to curl with the wind. The Staff and Depts. then attacked, and Wain broke through and put in a good shot which just missed the goal. Ellarby, at back, came up and put in a real stinger but failed to score. At the other end Watson missed a chance and Jones J. L. put in an excellent shot from the left wing, but shortly afterwards failed completely when within a few yards of goal, and had only the goalkeeper to beat. The interval arrived with the gunners leading by the only goal. In the second half, in spite of plenty of play around each goal, there was no further scoring until about ten minutes from time, when the Staff forced a corner and from the resulting kick brought the scores level where they remained until the final whistle sounded. Result:—Staff and Depts. 1, 88th Coy., R.G.A. 1.

Referee—Mr. McTavish.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending Nov 20th and are gratefully acknowledged:—

G. E. S.	*$10.00
P. G.	§ 3.00
M. S.	* 10.00
C. Edgcumbe	* 30.00
A. G. Gordon	* 10.00
E. Ex. Telegraph Staff	* 20.00
W. M. Humphreys	* 5.00
R. Hancock	* 5.00
A. & F. M.	* 20.00
R. E. Belilios	* 5.00
R. M. Dyer	* 10.00
C. E.	§ 46.77
George Hastings	* 5.00
K. E. Greig	* 5.00
W. L. Leask	* 10.00
W. S. Brown	* 5.00
B. S.	* 25.00
Donnelly & White	* 10.00
H. W. Looker	* 10.00
J. Scott Harston	$100.00
Total	$344.77

*—Monthly subscription.
§—Donation.

T. ROBINSON
(General Secretary).

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

THE KITCHENER MYTH.

A Liverpool firm of marine and insurance brokers, who negotiated with a Lloyd's underwriter an insurance of £10,000 at 5s. per cent, that Lord Kitchener is still alive, have since received numerous requests to place risks of similar character. Further amounts they have been asked to insure aggregate considerably over a quarter of a million. The inquiries have come from all parts of the United Kingdom. Of this total they have succeeded in placing £25,000 at the same rate of 5s per cent, and they are expecting that the underwriters will accept the remainder. Their communications include one from a lady, who warns them: "Don't do too much. I am sure you will have to pay."

JAPAN AND CHINA.

INTEGRITY TO BE DEFENDED.

Viscount Ishii, in the course of an address at a banquet given by the Mayor of New York in honour of the visit of the Japanese Mission, proclaimed the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East, and declared that not only would Japan not seek to assail the integrity or sovereignty of China, but she would be prepared eventually to defend Chinese independence against any aggressor. The speech is considered to be the most important that has been delivered since the arrival of the Mission in the United States. Viscount Ishii, after a reference to German propaganda, which, he maintained, was responsible for the persistent cry of the closed door, proceeded:—

In spite of all their efforts to make you believe that Japan as she has grown stronger has always been trying to close the door, I tell you that there has never been an hour when our commonsense, or the sense of our own responsibility has failed us. Why should we close our door in violation of pledges, or endeavour to close our neighbour's door when we are in honour bound to protect it? The opportunity for you to trade in Japan and China has never been equal to what it is now. Just as you went far afield, and brought us knowledge of the West and taught us how to grow and how to trade, so we, as we gained wisdom, knowledge, and strength, went to another field of trade to learn. We went to China, where the door was open to us, as you and we have realised. There nature gave us an advantage. There was no need, there is no need, to close that door, because we welcome your fair and honest competition in all markets everywhere. We are trading there in a field in which we have a natural advantage, where, unless we are very stupid and very inactive, we are bound to succeed.

After declaring that all the "mumblings and whisperings" about the "closed door" were the result of ten years of enemy intrigue, Viscount Ishii continued:—

I assure you that the "closed door" in China has never been, and never will be, the policy of my Government. The door is open. The field is there. We welcome all co-operation and competition tending towards the betterment of equal opportunity. Viscount Ishii proceeded to denounce the malicious reports to the effect that Japan was seeking self-aggrandisement through the disruption of China, and added, "Circumstances for which we were in no sense responsible gave us certain rights in Chinese territory, but at no time in the past, and no time in the future, did we or will we, seek to take territory in China or to despoil her of her rights. We wish to be, and to continue always to be, a sincere friend and helper to our neighbour, for we are more interested than anyone else, except China herself, in good government there. Only we must at all times for our own self-protection prevent other nations from doing what we have no right to do. Not only will we not see them assail the integrity and sovereignty of China, but we are prepared eventually to defend and maintain the independence of China against any aggressor, for we know our own landmark would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference with China."—*Reuter.*

FRESH EXPOSURES OF GREEK ROYALIST TREACHERY.

The Greek newspapers have recently published secret orders issued by the General Staff on November 29th last to the commanding officers of the Athens garrison, two days before the treacherous attack upon the Allied detachments, instructing them to occupy all the commanding positions about the city and all public buildings within the city, and if the Allied detachments tried to take possession to offer armed resistance, even to firing upon them. This was at the very moment when King Constantine was assuring Admiral du Fournet that he entirely agreed to the entrance of the detachments, and would offer only a bare show of resistance to save appearances.

Another interesting document is the order issued by the Staff commanders of the Peloponnesian Army Corps on January 1st to make speedy preparations for a general mobilisation in Peloponnesus for the purpose of war against the Entente. Another order of January 19th, after M. Lambros had accepted the Allied ultimatum, directs that these preparations were not to be suspended.

Other documents published are various orders from the General Staff to provincial commanders to issue rifles and ammunition from the army depots to the local Reserves Unions. And yet M. Lambros, the King, and the Staff were unceasing in their protestations that no army rifles or ammunition were in the hands of private individuals.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

H.K.D.C. CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The Saiyingpun Division will furnish 1 Officer and 26 men, with 2 buglers, for duty at the Camp, from the 22nd inst. to the 30th inst., inclusive.

Baggage to be sent to the Divisional Headquarters not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Fall in on Thursday, 22nd, as ordered at Divisional Headquarters.

Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (filled), haver-sacks (fitted), great-coats (rolled). Caps to be carried.

Next for duty, Queen's College Division, 30th inst. to December 7th inclusive.

PROMOTION.

The following promotion is made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—

Cpl. Wei Kan to be Lce-Sergt. and Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Division.

(Sgd.) E. KAIRNS,
District Supt. in Charge of District.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

& COMPANY,

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

—TO:—

NEW WINTER STOCKS

NOW SHOWING.

JAEGER'S KNITTED JACKETS & WAISTCOATS

SILK AND WOOL

MOTOR SCARVES

READY TO WEAR

OVERCOATS

ALL WEIGHTS IN

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

IS NOW REPRESENTED IN CHINA WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF LUBRICATING GRAPHITES, FOUNDRY FACINGS, GRAPHITE PIPE CEMENT, JOURNAL AND GEAR GREASE, GRAPHITE PASTE PAINTS, Etc., Etc.

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SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

CHILDREN'S

WHITE COATS. PELISSES.

MATINEES. HATS. ETC.

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(69

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT to take charge of Export Department. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to—

P.O. Box 250,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1305

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"STORVIKEN"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees or Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23th Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 28th Nov., at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1917. [1306

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1917. [1301

JOINT SERVICE
OF THE
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"VONDEL"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1917. [1302

4% FRENCH LOAN.

(RENTE PERPÉTUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.
[1290

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

wher full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1262

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

CLUB *v.* NAVY.

GRAND FOOTBALL MATCH,

CLUB GROUND, HAPPY VALLEY,

SATURDAY,

November 24th, 4.15 P.M.

Proceeds will be given

HEATHER DAY FUND.

[1298

"HEATHER DAY."

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers, for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. Taylor, No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road. [1289

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies, Brawns, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and Corned Beef, Fresh and Corned Pork.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1255

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE, Competent Book-keeper, with knowledge of Import and Export business, seeks employment in a Mercantile Firm. Holding first-class references.

Please reply to— "B"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1238

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATOLOGUES:—

Scotts, 1917,
Yvert et Tellier's, 1917,
and
Stanley Gibbon's, 1917 (First part).

GRACA & CO.,
No 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
709 Hongkong.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton.
[1201

TO LET.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[38

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[200

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[127

AT THE PEAK.

TO BE LET or SOLD, an UNFURNISHED HOUSE.

Apply to—

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.
[1234

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1312.	South of and adjoining Kowloon Inland Lot No. 19, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	99' 7"	125' 6"	42' 3"	97' 11"	8,507	99	8,507

[1296

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

[68

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

MR. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded-Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
38-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.
[1231

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD.,

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

[1193

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

INTIMATION

We have just received a fresh consignment of

SULLIVAN'S CHOCOLATES

in

1 lb. and 2 lbs. boxes

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16 [12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE ARMS AGREEMENT.

SINCE the time when the United States offered the advice to China that her entrance into the war was of less importance than the maintenance of peace and order within her own borders, Japanese publicists have displayed some uneasiness as to the direction of American policy in China. The idea would seem to be entertained that the United States is opposed to any form of Japanese assistance to China for developing her resources, whether it be in the shape of loans or in the formation of joint enterprises. Thus, there are persistent rumours in Japan that the United States Minister at Peking is placing obstacles in the way of the conclusion of the agreement under which Japan is to supply arms to China and military assistance in training the Chinese troops, in return for the hypothecation of the Fenghuangshan iron mine. Some of the Japanese papers connect this alleged opposition with the American embargo on the export of iron and steel, and suggest that America desires to cut off Japan's supplies altogether. This, however, is a prejudiced view of the situation, since the iron and steel Japan desires to obtain from America are the manufactured articles, not the iron ore which the Chinese mines supply. Japan has no difficulty in obtaining iron ore, but the backwardness of her iron and steel foundries prevent her from making full use of it. Steps are now being taken to increase the amount of manufactured iron and steel made in Japan, but it is doubtful whether after the war, as before it, the supply will not be higher in cost and lower in quality than the imported article. It is, therefore, utterly unreasonable to suggest that there is any connection between the embargo and the alleged objections of America to Japanese activities in China. It is much more probable, if there is any truth in the rumour, that America's opposition is directed against Japan, or any other nation, obtaining exclusive rights over any of China's resources, for exclusive rights are the first step towards domination, and if a stop is to be put to the absorption of China by the Foreign Powers it has to be begun now, no matter what country may be interested. American objection, however, is said to apply not solely to this loan, but to all the small loans which the Japanese have lately been trying to arrange with China. Here again, if the reports are correct, the objection is not so much to the loans as to the security to be given in return, though there is an implied contention that loans should be made by all the Powers conjointly so as to avoid special and exclusive benefits being obtained by any one Power. The policy of the Japanese in this matter is not altogether approved in Japan itself. This is more especially true of the arms scheme, which is criticised on the ground that, while giving the Northern Government power to oppress the Southerners, it is also liable at the present time further to estrange Chinese feeling, already exacerbated by Viscount ISHII'S statement of an Asiatic Monroe doctrine, with Japan as the *deus ex machina*. This view, as expressed by one of the leading Japanese papers, is an exceedingly astute one, for there can be no doubt that Viscount ISHII'S representation of Japan as the guardian angel of Asia has not altogether pleased the Chinese, and the Japanese Government could hardly have chosen a worse time to enter into arrangements with China that have for their object the alienation of Chinese property. The present Japanese Cabinet announced a conciliatory policy towards China as one of the planks in its platform, and has, admittedly, settled the seemingly inevitable Sino-Japanese incidents with less friction than any previous Cabinet. It must find Viscount ISHII'S utterance a little embarrassing, for, although the Japanese diplomatist was at some pains to disavow that it had any resemblance to the Monroe Doctrine for America, all the American papers saw it in that light and it has been viewed similarly in his own country. That Japan has a paramountcy in East Asia cannot be denied, and it would be as much a menace to her if a strong Western Power were established in China as it would be for Great Britain to have Germany established in Belgium. At the same time the conclusion that such paramountcy gives the right of dictation is no more true in the Far East than it is in Europe, although many Japanese publicists seem to imagine that Japan's paramountcy diplomatically carries with it a paramountcy in commerce and industry, in the acquiring of monopolies, and generally in exploiting China. No doubt the fault lies initially with China, whose weakness exposes her to attack in all directions. It is hardly surprising that, in view of this situation, the Japanese Government should feel some apprehension as to the result of foreign participation in any form of Chinese activity. Japan's proper attitude towards China is, of course, that of protecter and guardian, to preserve her integrity, and, at the same time, assist in her development, with the principle constantly in view that a strong and wealthy China makes for a strong and wealthy Japan. To see the direction a policy should take and to follow it are two different things, however, especially when the ward is of such a wayward disposition as to appear constantly on the brink of ruin. The fault of China is that she has never had the grit to put herself to school as Japan did; to forget for a time her past, and commence life afresh. Meanwhile, Japan and the United States have exchanged Notes in which they reaffirm the principle of the "Open Door" and equal opportunity for all nations, but do not show how that principle is to be applied in practice.

Sir Robert Ho Tung returned from a long trip to the North yesterday.

A man broke into a house at Wongneicheung Road, and stole money and jewellery to the value of $361.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 3rd November, 1917, amounted to 69,355 tons and the sales to 62,199 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks a donation of $100 to the funds of the Society from the Colonial Government.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the verandah of a house at the junction of Staunton and Shelley Streets. A large crowd collected, and considerable excitement prevailed. The Fire Brigade, however, easily extinguished the fire.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

NEW WAR MINISTER.

PEKING, November 21st.

A Mandate has been issued appointing Wang Shi-chen, Minister of War.

Chang Hwi-tsee, the Tuchun of Shangtung, started for Peking yesterday.

Wang Ju-hsien and Fan Kuo-chang have left Aochow.

NEW CABINET.

The President proposes to ask Chu Shi-cheung to form the New Cabinet.

It is expected that Shum Chun-huen, Tong Shiu-yi, Cheung Yew-chang, Chung Kok-sau, will be members of the new Cabinet.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 21st.

INVITATION TO GENERAL LUK.

The local gentry held a meeting at which they passed a resolution requesting General Luk Wing-ting to come to Canton. They sent a representative to Wuchow yesterday with the request.

THE NORTHERN SQUADRON.

It is reported that the Northern squadron has now left Swatow. Three boats are in Foochow and two in Amoy.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

The authorities have received telegrams from the Tuchuns of Kiangsi and Hupeh stating that they declared their independence on the 19th and have joined to the South-West Provinces.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mok Wing-son's appointment as Tuchun in succession to Chan Ping-kwan has been approved by various leaders. Li Fook-lam will be appointed to succeed Mok as Defence Commissioner of Kwong Chow and Wai Chow. We learn that all the King-Wai troops will be under the Civil Governor's Command.

We are informed that Chan Ping-kwan has been urged to go to Hunan.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

Reports have been received from the leaders who were sent to attack Swatow, stating that they have gained a victory and captured a place called Ng-Wa near Swatow.

NEW TREASURER.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-ting will appoint Yeung Wing-tai as treasurer of Kwangtung.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held this afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will move the following resolution:—

This Council desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Chinese Republic in the disastrous floods which have devastated an immense area of country in the Province of Chihli and hereby votes a sum of $100,000 as a contribution towards the relief of the suffering caused by this calamity.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will ask:—

Will the Goverment state what is the estimated cost to the Colony of the suggested Camp for Defence Corps training in the New Territories?

The "Orders of the Day" are as follow:—

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make farther provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government opium."

First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements, regulations, and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate Ferries."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1862.

The damage caused by the fire at the No. 1 Godown of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. Des Voux-road, West, on Tuesday is estimated at $60,000. The sugar destroyed was the property of Ko Yau-kan of the Yuen Fat Hong, 10, Bonham Strand West. It was fully insured.

THE WAR.

THE NEED OF AMERICAN HELP.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON QUESTIONS OF URGENCY.

THE TURKISH ROUT IN PALESTINE.

BRITISH FIFTEEN MILES FROM JERUSALEM.

LIVELY FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH MAKE CONSIDERABLE CAPTURES.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON URGENT NEEDS.

LONDON, November 20th.

The Press Bureau announces that a Conference has been held at Downing Street by the War Cabinet, Heads of Government Departments and members of the United States Mission, Mr. Lloyd George presiding. In welcoming the Mission he said that the purpose of the conference was to determine how the United States could best co-operate with the Allies. While everything was urgent in a war of this kind, two matters stood out which were of superior equal urgency, namely, man-power at the fronts and shipping. He emphasized that the collapse of Russia and the reverses in Italy had made it more imperative that the United States should send many troops at the earliest possible moment. He was anxious to know how soon the first million could be expected in France. British shipping was wholly absorbed in war work, and, assuming that the submarine situation did not worsen, the easing of the Allies' position depended on the date America's six million tons of shipping promised for 1918 was launched. He did not doubt that America's accomplishment in the matter of shipbuilding would astonish everybody. Among matters of secondary urgency he mentioned aeroplanes. Everybody realised that the command of the air was vital and almost as essential in the battle line as the command of the sea. Americans possessed an unusual degree of the enterprise and daring necessary for the creation of successful airmen. The American climate specially lent itself to the development of an air service, because it was clearer and more equable the Britain's. Next came the food question. Several of the world's great grain fields, notably Russia, was out of reach, and the production of Europe was falling. The Allies were increasingly dependent on North America. Most drastic restrictions would shortly be imposed in Britain, partly to assist the Allies and partly to facilitate the carriage of men and munitions to the battle fronts. It was the privilege of the other Allies to pool their luck with the gallant fellows in Italy and France. The tightening of the blockade took a third place and he believed that close co-operation between the United States and the Powers of Western Europe would bring a still greater economic pressure to bear on the Central Powers during the course of the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

FAILURE OF THE SUBMARINES.

WASHINGTON, November 20th

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that five submarines were sunk on Saturday, affirmed:—"The submarines have failed, and will fail, to accomplish their ends. Means have been found for nullifying to a large extent their effectiveness."

A TRIBUTE TO ALLIED NAVIES.

PARIS, November 20th.

General Pershing, interviewed, stated that, thanks to the efficacy of the protection offered by the British, French and American Navies, not a single American soldier being transported to France had been killed owing to submarinism.

AMERICA AND THE WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, November 20th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had been officially informed that President Wilson had selected Colonel House to participate not only in the Inter-Allied Conference but also in the Supreme War Council, with General Bliss as his Military Adviser.

LATEST CABLES.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION.

NEW PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

PARIS, November 20th.

Speaking in the Chamber M. Clemenceau eloquently urged the sinking of all differences and appealed for unity in supporting the soldiers' burdens and self-denial. He dwelt upon the fraternal solidarity of the Allied peoples and the troops who formed an impassable barrier at the front. He declared that France was willing to continue to suffer for the defence of her soil, and emphasized that the Government would rigorously and evenly carry out justice against those guilty of anti-national crimes. A reasonable censorship would be maintained over diplomatic and military news. All malevolent influences would be sternly suppressed. France must concentrate on the war and nothing but the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, November 20th.

Speaking in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, the Premier, said:—We intend to conduct the war with redoubled effort, with a view to obtaining better results.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

LATER.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Clemenceau Government by 418 votes to 65.

AN ARTIFICIAL CRISIS.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON POLITICAL MACHINATIONS.

LONDON, November 20th.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Constitutional Club, Sir Edward Carson said we had just passed a worked-up sham crisis. The colleagues of the Premier had been supposed to be cyphers and dummies who had been struck obedient by the will of the Premier. (Laughter.) Nothing was further from the facts. (Cheers.) Ministers were supposed to have been waging war on the great administration of our splendid Army. A more wicked or more slanderous attempt to sow dissension in our midst at so grave and perilous a crisis had never been known. The whole thing was a mischievous lie, brought about by political machination, ignorance and suspicion. If there had been the slightest idea of politicians interfering with soldiers in the management of the war, he would not have remained a member of the War Cabinet.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 20th.

Incomplete returns of nominations throughout Canada show that seven supporters of a Union Government and nine Quebec followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been elected by acclamation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been nominated by Quebec East and Ottawa, and is opposed in both places. In thirty constituencies, Labour or Socialist candidates are running.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ALLIES.

TOKYO, November 20th.

With regard to Japan's financial assistance rendered to the Allies, cabled on November 17th, the figure should have been one hundred million sterling, instead of one thousand million sterling. The mistake was due to a telegraphic error.

FAMINE IN FINLAND.

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, November 20th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Finland had appealed to Great Britain for assistance in view of the threatening famine. He said the Government would gladly do all it could, but the position was not easy.

INDIAN GUNNERS AWARDED MILITARY MEDAL.

LONDON, November 19th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Military Medal has been awarded to Gunners Ghulam Mohamed and Nihal Singh, of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery.

COMPULSORY RATIONING PROBABLE.

LONDON, November 20th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Rhondda said that the response to voluntary rationing had been inadequate, and if the response was not better during the next few weeks, compulsory rationing would be enforced. He added that the fixing of maximum prices had greatly reduced profiteering.

Lord Rhondda said the position of food stocks in Great Britain was more satisfactory than last year and did not cause alarm, but the necessity of supplying France and Italy might lead to compulsory rationing.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

LONDON, November 20th.

The House of Commons has unanimously agreed that soldiers and sailors are entitled to vote directly they have attained the age of 19 years.

TEA FROM SHANGHAI TO NEUTRALS.

LONDON, November 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lough drew attention to the voyage of the neutral steamer *Fionia* from Shanghai to Copenhagen with 596,000 pounds of China tea, and suggested that such quantities of tea should not be allowed to freely enter neutral countries adjoining Germany.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the free entrance of such goods to Denmark was not allowed. They were only permitted to proceed if Great Britain were satisfied that they were required for home consumption and guarantees against re-export from Denmark were given.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SILVER SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.

In connection with the message of the 16th inst. relating to silver, the *Financial News* New York correspondent states that Britain and America have agreed to purchase 100 million ounces of silver from American producers, of which America will take 40 million and Britain 60 million. Of the latter, five million ounces monthly will be for India, to stabilise the rupee.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA OPEN FOR TRADE.

LONDON, November 19th.

The Union Castle Company have received a cable from their representatives in South Africa stating that all the towns on the Central Railway, German East Africa, from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora inclusive, are open to take, from January 1st, 1918, firms desirous of opening up business. Applications are to be made to the Senior Political Officer at Dar-es-Salaam, making their own arrangements regarding the landing and shipping of cargo.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 19th.

The silver market is quiet.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

THE BATTLE OF GAZA.

The chief feature of a despatch by General Murray dealing with the operations in Palestine from March 1st to June 28th is his summing up of the results of the first Battle of Gaza.

He says we took 950 Turkish and German prisoners and two Austrian field-guns, and caused the enemy 8,000 casualties, while we had only 4,000 casualties, a large proportion of which were slight.

The failure to capture Gaza was due to a delay on March 26th, owing to fog and the waterless country around Gaza, which prevented a most successful operation being a complete disaster to the enemy.

General Murray pays a tribute to the utmost gallantry, endurance and splendid fighting qualities of the troops.

APPROACHING JERUSALEM.

Dealing with the second attack on Gaza, General Murray states that on April 20th his total casualties were 7,000. On April 21st, General Dobell, Commanding the Eastern Force, again emphasised the opinion he had previously expressed, and which he said was supported by all his subordinate commanders—that in view of the great strength of the positions to which he was opposed, a renewal of direct attack would not be justified by any reasonable prospect of success. General Dobell was strongly of opinion that deliberate methods must be adopted and even a resumption of trench warfare might be necessary, pending the arrival of reinforcements. After full discussion, General Murray most reluctantly consented to this change of policy.

Meanwhile it became apparent to General Murray that General Dobell, who had previously suffered a touch of the sun, was no longer in a fit state of health to bear the strain of further operations during the incoming hot weather. Therefore General Murray regretfully relieved him of his command, to which Lieutenant General Sir Philip Chetwode was appointed.

ADVANCE REPORTED.

LONDON, November 20th.

A Palestine official message states:—Our mounted troops occupied on Sunday Beitur-el-Tahta, twelve miles north-west of Jerusalem.

Our infantry yesterday reached a line fifteen miles west of Jerusalem.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKAN FRONT.

ACTIVITY ON WHOLE FRONT.

PARIS, November 20th.

An Eastern *communiqué* says:—Reciprocal artillery activity has been resumed on the whole front, notably west of the Vardar, in the Cerna bend, and north of Monastir.

The Russians have repelled an enemy reconnaissance in the lakes region.

British airmen have dropped bombs in Struma Valley, and caused an explosion at Tuselu.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

NOTABLE SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 20th.

An East African official message states:—We have occupied Lutsbemi, to the south-east of Chiwata, and also a large enemy camp in the vicinity of Nambindugu, to the north-east of Kitangari.

Two hundred and seventy-two Germans and seven hundred Askaris surrendered.

We drove the remainder to the Aitangari Valley.

There have been 798 Germans killed and captured since November 1st.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH RENEW ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

LONDON, November 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Soon after daybreak, we carried out, satisfactorily, a series of operations between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe.

We captured considerable material, and the number of prisoners has not yet been counted.

The weather has become stormy, rendering the action of aircraft difficult.

Hostile artillery was active, particularly in the neighbourhood of Zonnebeke and Passchendaele.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, November 21st.

A German wireless official message says:—The English, attacking with strong forces, gained ground between the roads from Bapaume and Peronne to Cambrai. Our counter-measures are in full swing.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, November 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Oxfordshires and Buckinghamshires successfully raided to the east of Fampoux.

We drove off raiders to the east of Wytschaete.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK BROKEN.

LONDON, November 20th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the right bank of the Meuse, after an intense bombardment of Bezonvaux and Chaume Wood, the Germans attacked north of Chaume Wood on a kilometre front. The attack was broken by our fire and only reached our advanced lines over a very small area. The enemy detachments which gained a footing there were mostly driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, November 20th.

A German wireless official message states:—There is a violent artillery duel from Houthulst Wood to Zandvoorde.

We repulsed an attack at Chaume Wood.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

THE STATUS OF VENICE.

VENICE, November 20th.

Austria has asked Italy to declare whether Venice is to be considered a fortified city.

This is taken as indicating the enemy's intention to begin operations against Venice and to provide himself with a justification for anything that ensues.

The Allied Consuls are temporarily remaining in Venice, and Venetian women are patriotically labouring most arduously in the ironworks and machine shops.

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, November 20th.

The newspapers are only now allowed to announce the presence of the Prince of Wales on the Italian Front, which is everywhere causing the warmest enthusiasm, and is regarded as a new proof of British sympathy and solidarity.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 20th.

A German wireless official message states:—We drove back, after desperate fighting, strong Italian counter-attacks on the north slope of Monte Tomba.

ENEMY MASS ATTACKS DRIVEN BACK.

An Italian official message says:—We drove back four mass attacks against the Monte Fenera spur.

We took 300 prisoners on Sunday and Monday in the Melette region.

KAISER ON HELIGOLAND.

A LAMENT THAT THE GERMAN NAVY IS NOT LARGER.

The *Duesseldorfer General-Anzieger* publishes a series of articles by Max Bewer, describing the Kaiser at Headquarters.

The Kaiser spoke "with pride and joy" of his recent visit to Heligoland. The exchange of Heligoland for Zanzibar, from a peaceful standpoint, had been called the exchange of a trouser-button for a whole suit. This well-known saying, Bewer observes, came from the African traveller Stanley. The Kaiser said:—"To-day this trouser-button holds our whole suit together. If my companions were astonished at nothing on the way, every one had been astonished at this fortress in the sea." He exclaimed sadly, "If only during the first 12 years of my reign they had not exasperated me so, in regard to my naval plans! How Eugen Richter obstructed poor Hollman, whose plans he mockingly rejected as a subjective naval hobby! If these gentlemen only knew what a squadron more or less means at sea, they would to-day, and in all time to come, behave differently. One can help oneself in an army by new formations, but to create a squadron, with proper captains, crews, and machinery requires time and careful patience in advance."

In another article Bewer states that the Kaiser remarked that his Homburg friends had lost millions on millions, some in the Far East, others in Africa and America, but they had not wavered or weakened in their will to hold out, especially against England. "It is envy, envy, and again envy, alone," exclaimed the Kaiser, irritably ending his speech against England at the Flanders front.

Despite his irritation against England, says Bewer, the Kaiser found a chivalrous word for one of his English adversaries. "Admiral Jellicoe is a gentleman, an old acquaintance of mine, a noble man, a seaman from whose lips no lie proceeds. In loyalty to truth he announced the crushing losses England sustained in the Skagerrak battle. Only afterwards, when they observed the full effect on foreign countries, did they exert themselves to falsify defeat into victory over my Fleet. But I know that cab-drivers in Edinburgh publicly hissed the officers returning from that battle."

A WAR PROPHECY.

CURIOUS ARTICLE IN A DANISH NEWSPAPER.

A correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* has sent to the journal a translation of an article which recently appeared in a Danish newspaper relating to a "prophecy" concerning the war.

It appears that at the breaking down of a wall in the Monastery of the Holy Ghost at Vismar (a city on the Island of Gotland in the Baltic) a 200 years old prophecy of the war was found. The prophecy, which was written on parchment by a monk in the year 1701, is now kept in the Town Hall of Vismar. The manuscript reads as follows:—

"Europe will some day, when the seat of the Pope is vacant, meet with a fearful punishment. Seven nations will turn themselves against a bird with 2 heads. The bird will defend itself with wings and talons. A monarch, who always mounts his horse from the wrong side, shall be surrounded by a wall of foes. It will be a tough struggle against East and West, and the lives of many men shall be lost. War chariots shall roll forward without horses, and fire dragons shall fly through the sky and spew fire and sulphur and destroy towns. Mankind will not listen to the foreboding of God and He shall turn away from them.

"The war shall last three years and five months. Starvation and disease will follow. Bread will be controlled and distributed among the people. Men will be lurking at the bottom of the sea for their prey. The war will start when the corn is ripening on the fields and reach its maximum pitch when the cherry trees are blooming for the third time. Peace will be obtained about Christmas."

Assuming that the circumstances of the discovery of the parchment are correctly detailed with the exception of the fact that the "seat of the Pope" was not vacant at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, the "prophecy" is a remarkable forecast. As most of it has already come true, we can only hope that that part of it which relates to the coming of peace will also be verified.

CLERGY TO FIGHT.

A Divisional Court, composed of Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Bailhache, in a West Hartlepool appeal case, decided that no minister or priest ordained or appointed later than 30 days after the passing of the Military Service Act, 1916, could claim exemption on the ground that he was in holy orders or a regular minister of a religious denomination.

Mr. Justice Darling said that at the expiry of the 30 days all eligible persons were deemed to have enlisted for service with the colours. Having acquired that statutory status a person could not by becoming a minister divest himself of it. It seemed remarkable that Parliament should have made such an enactment, because if the war lasted another 50 or 60 years there would be no priests or ministers left. Parliament could never have contemplated that such an inconvenience could arise.

The Act received the Royal Assent on January 27th and came into force on March 1st, 1916.

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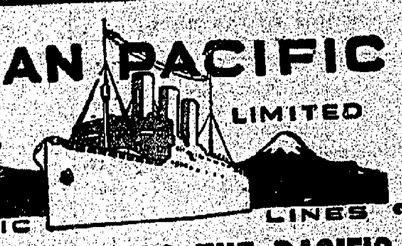

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SIR W. ROBERTSON.

In view of the establishment of the Supreme War Council and the reference made to Sir William Robertson's position, the following article from the *Globe* is of particular interest.

The politicians with all their eloquence have been so chary of tributes to those who are winning the war—i.e., the Fighting Men—that one naturally treasures the few we have. Both Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson, who are big enough to be above paltry jealousies and consequently escape that fatal suspicion of soldiers which is the hall-mark of Front Benches, have publicly expressed their admiration of the character and abilities of Sir William Robertson, the C.I.G.S. (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), to give him his familiar title. Sir Edward Carson informed the House of Commons some time ago that among Sir William's conspicuous merits was his native independence, especially in his attitude towards politicians, whom he did not allow to sway his opinion on matters within his own province. Lord Milner declared after he became a Minister (January 1st, 1917):—

The men we look to in these days are men of the stamp of Sir William Robertson; and the best thing that men like myself and others in a similar position can do is put our back into the work that lies before us, and give them all the help we possibly can. We must look to their wisdom, experience, and judgment to show us the right way, and we must put our shoulders to the wheel and drive the coach as hard as we can on the road they mark out for us.

We may be sure that Sir Edward Carson has fought on the right side in the struggle between professional strategists and civilian marplots, and that Lord Milner has followed his own precept. General Smuts appreciates the true line of demarcation, while Mr Barnes, as a man of common-sense, may be trusted in such matters, while Mr. Bonar Law's Scottish caution should keep him straight. We may equally hope also that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon are no less keen on securing fair play for the Army in its perennial struggle with amateur strategy, though little birds whisper to the contrary, and the unfortunate Calais Conference of last February left an unpleasant taste in the mouth, with its suggestion that even Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig have frequently had a difficult task in keeping their end up in the war of words in which Parliamentarians of all countries excel.

RELATIONS WITH LORD KITCHENER.

It would be, indeed, ungrateful not to appreciate the wonderful work which the C.I.G.S.—whose career reads like a romance—has done for the country which was in a very bad way at the dark moment when he assumed his present position two years ago. He found himself associated with Lord Kitchener, who, when he had once agreed to the constitution of a Chief of the Staff with proper functions loyally co-operated to make this scientific division of labour a success until the day of his untimely death. He never attempted to interfere with Sir William Robertson, and they had no serious differences of opinion, which speaks volumes for the single-minded patriotism of two remarkable men. There were plenty around them who were anxious to make mischief, so that they might fish in troubled waters, but they never had a chance of success, and finally gave it up as a bad job. Steadfast sagacity would appear to be the chief attribute of Sir William, who, pitchforked as he was into a most onerous post which he had to create, has had the responsibility of controlling a widely separate series of the most gigantic military operations on which we have ever embarked, the least of which would at any other time have been regarded as a big war. Without laying claim to infallibility he has so far succeeded in avoiding any capital or irremediable blunder in campaigns extending from the Yser to the Tigris.

THE FIGHT AGAINST "LITTLE PACKETS."

It was an appalling task that confronted him those gloomy November days in 1915, when he exchanged G.H.Q. in France for Whitehall. Our aim as some Right Honourables systematically forget, is to overthrow Germany, which can never be achieved by merely defeating Austria-Hungary, Turkey, or Bulgaria, for the simple reason that the less does not contain the greater, though the greater does contain the less. The downfall of our principal enemy would involve the collapse of his confederates, but disaster to the latter would not involve catastrophe to the former. Our leading soldiers have from the outset grasped this truism, but they have had a hard, uphill—indeed, at times almost forlorn—fight to knock it into the heads of some politicians. For one thing, Cabinet Ministers are much more articulate than sailors and soldiers, who have passed their lives not in argumentation but in receiving or in giving orders. Field-Marshal French has lately disclosed what many of us long suspected—namely, that the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which, if successful, would have involved the recovery of Lille, was lost in Gallipoli, whither the divisions he so urgently needed had wandered, being thus diverted from the decisive point, which has always been Flanders and France, to a place the whereabouts of which can hardly have been vivid to those who conceived that Constantinople would fall into our lap the moment we showed the British flag at the Dardanelles.

It is among the signal merits of Sir William Robertson to have seen an extraordinarily complicated situation steadily and to have seen it whole from the first moment he found himself in the saddle and realized the extent to which British strategy had been compromised by the multitude of campaigns launched throughout the world, all of which it devolved upon him to sustain or retrieve. It is true he has not been able to cut all our losses or to organize victory everywhere, and we must be philosophical under hard knocks that may conceivably be impending in some of the outer theatres. A nation which was deliberately unmilitary before the war cannot expect within three years to develop ascendancy everywhere. Also it must be remembered that the General Staff is not master of

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

KINGDOM OF POLAND.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DECREE SETTLING ITS GOVERNMENT

The following is the text of the Decree issued by the Austro-Hungarian and German Governments by which the temporary constitutional regulations of the Polish State are settled:—

Article I.—Firstly, until taken over by a King or Regent, the supreme power in the kingdom of Poland will be placed in the charge of a Regency Council having regard to the position of the internal rights of the Powers in occupation.

Secondly, the Regency-Council will consist of three members, who will be appointed to their office by the monarchs of the Powers in occupation.

Thirdly, all Government documents of the Regency-Council will require to be counter-signed by the responsible Prime Minister.

Article II.—Firstly, the legislative powers will be carried out by the Regency-Council, with the co-operation of the State Council of the Kingdom of Poland, in accordance with the stipulations of this decree and of the laws to be issued hereafter.

Secondly, in connection with all affairs the administration of which has not yet been left to the Polish Supreme Power, legislative propositions can only be dealt with by the Council, with the permission of the State Powers in occupation. In such affairs, in addition to the organ of the Kingdom of Poland, decreed in accordance with Clause 1, the Governor-General may, until further notice, issue rules with legal effect, only, however, after having heard the State Council. Regulations made by the Governor-General may only be suspended or changed in the same manner in which they have been issued.

Thirdly.—The laws as well as the regulations of the Polish Supreme Powers which are to be found to be desirable, and the duties of the population, must be brought to the notice of the Governor-General of the Power in occupation in whose administrative district they are to come into force, and may only obtain binding effect if such Governor-General has not raised a protest within 14 days after their submission to him.

Article III. will later be formed in accordance with the stipulations of a special law, which will be issued by the Regency-Council, with the consent of the Power in occupation.

Article IV.—Firstly, the task of dealing justice and of administration, in so far as they have been left to the Polish Supreme Power, will be carried out by Polish Law Courts and authorities, but otherwise they will be carried out for the duration of occupation by the representative bodies of the Power in occupation.

Article V.—International representation of the Kingdom of Poland and the right to conclude international agreements may only then be executed by the Polish Supreme Power in occupation.

A decree issued by the German Emperor to the Governor-General of Warsaw emphasises that the Polish supreme power has now been put chiefly in the hands of the National Polish Government, and that the rights as well as the interests of the nation are being entrusted to a new and extended State Council. The Powers in occupation will, in fact, only reserve their approval to such stipulations in the proposals of the country's representatives as are required by war conditions.

the situation, and political considerations, good, bad, and indifferent, have had to be taken into account, including the vagaries of some Allies, who have not always seen eye to eye with our soldiers, or even with their own. But since Sir William's advent a new spirit inspired our policy, and the drifting, the hesitation, and the fatal delays gave place to coherence of outlook and firmness of purpose. He has generously acknowledged his debt to Lord Kitchener. They made an unassailable combination which no politicians could withstand, and it is tolerably certain that but for their co-operation compulsory military service would have been postponed still further until it was altogether too late to save the war.

THE DECISIVE POINT.

Sir William Robertson's main work—though we must not forget that it has been carried on side by side with other labours of which Sir Stanley Maude's brilliant feat gives us a glimpse—has been the organization of victory across the Channel, with the result that in the summer of 1916 Sir Douglas Haig for the first time found himself at the head of an Army which was able to take the offensive on a wide front, and which has ever since been asserting its ascendancy over the most formidable military Power the world has ever seen—one before whom Europe had been prostrate for about a hundred years. Had our General Staff capitulated to those who clamoured, despite the teaching of history and the bitter experiences of the present war, for the miserable policy of "little packets," against which Napoleon warned us, there would have been no victories on the Somme. Verdun would inevitably have fallen, and Roumania and Italy—to say nothing of Russia—must have been knocked out of the war by now.

The British victories of this year, of which the Somme and the Ancre laid the foundation, and which are the more striking the more one knows about them, are undoubtedly bringing a military decision in sight. The words Arras, Vimy, Messines, Ypres, Menin road, and not a few others, will live for all time. Those of us who realize what the men at the front have done and are doing, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, no less appreciate the quiet, determined, able man at the back, who, while never trespassing on the province of politicians, inspires respect in all the best politicians, who have the highest opinion of his judgment and integrity.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the debt which the Army and the Empire owe to this great because devoted public servant, Sir William Robertson.

RUSSIA'S RAILROADS.

Conditions in Russia are not so discouraging as many reports tend to convey, according to Mr. Henry Miller, member of the United States Railway Commission to Russia who is in Yokohama on his way back to America. He left Petrograd 24th August. The American railway commission passed through Japan in May and all the members have returned to America, with the exception of Mr. Miller and John F. Stevens, who headed the commission sent by the United States Government. Mr. Stevens is in Petrograd.

"Russia is blessed with abundant crops, plenty of live stock and other foods and has other resources beyond conception," says Mr. Miller. "The fear that the railways will fail to keep the army and civil population supplied is unfounded and has been dispelled by the American Railway Commission, after full investigation of track, locomotives, cars and other facilities of the main trunk lines. The commission became convinced that by supplementing and reinforcing the operating department, together with the additional locomotives, cars and spare parts now arriving from America, the transportation system of Russia will fulfill all reasonable requirements.

"The condition of the railways has been grossly exaggerated. Like the railways of America, they are at the present overtaxed with unusual traffic, but in many respects they are quite all right, and their physical property and terminals are excellent.

"For instance, Moscow, the 'Hub' of the nation, has a well constructed belt line that has no superior anywhere. It encircles the entire city, connecting the nine railways which radiate from there like from a wheel. There are commodious interchange yards at all intersections and there is no congestion of traffic of any consequence to interfere with the free movements of trains."

Mr. Miller's observations are the result of his work with the commission, travelling 25,000 miles over the railway lines of Russia, twice over the trans-Siberian system and from Petrograd south to the Black Sea, returning by the headquarters of the army. The commission also went over the lines north of Petrograd to the White Sea.

There will be suffering in Russia this winter, but no more than in other war-stricken countries, in the opinion of Mr. Miller. There are probably 800,000 refugees in Petrograd, and inasmuch as little food is raised near there food prices are high. Mr. Miller told of one sale of two million head of cattle in Mongolia for the use of the Russian army.

The Germans had started their offensive before Mr. Miller left Petrograd, but in his opinion there is no desire to take the capital. It would be but an added burden with more than a million additional persons to feed.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 21st, at 11 01.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. The anti-cyclone has increased in intensity; pressure has increased considerably over N. China slightly to moderately elsewhere.

Strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.34 inches, against an average of 81.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.
Formosa Channel	Northerly gale.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 22nd Nov., D'light.
SWATOW via SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 24th Nov., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 25th Nov., 9 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 26th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Special Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freights or Passage apply to.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	27th Nov., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hedgins	FRIDAY,	30th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG, about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	§ TOKIWA MARU Capt. Ogura	15,130	SATURDAY, Dec., at Noon.	8th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Tsheda,	9,600	FRIDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	14th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tozawa	2,000	FRIDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M.	23rd
	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. Nishizawa	6,000	TUESDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	11th
	§ SUWA MARU Capt. Sekine	21,000	FRIDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	14th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARU Capt. Yamamoto	8,000	SATURDAY, Dec.	1st
KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Araki	8,000	SUNDAY, Dec.	2nd

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 852 and 853

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec
KOREA MARU	18,000	WED., 19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are Interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONES 2374 and 2376.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC) — FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	MONDAY,	10th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY,	19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	22nd Nov., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	25th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	2nd Dec., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O	7.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. & 3.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.20 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Saumei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	5.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kuuchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$330, sellers		$13/- int. a/o 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$320, sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$130, buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T. 112½, buy.		50% for 1916
Unions	$100	$775, sellers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$50	$190, buyers		$21 for 1915
Shipping—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73, buyers		$10 for year ending 30.6.17
				$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$19, sales		3/- for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$34, buyers		50/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$130, sales	$131, buy.	
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½		$2.10 for year ending 30.9.17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$80, sellers $92, sales	$91, buyers	$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$22½, buyers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$90, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$119½, buy. $119/120, sn.	$120, buy.	$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	Tls. 71, buy.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for 1 year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$99		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916 6
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, sales		50 cents for 191
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916 1917
West Points	$50	$79 buyers		6% int. account
Oils.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 13, buy.		Tls. 1 for year ending 31.10.16
Shells	$1	110/-, buy.		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	$1	80/-		6% for 1915,16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. acct. year ending 30.6.17
Raubs	$1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	28/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 135		Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 15, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 36½		Tls. 3 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 114, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 6, buyers		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6½, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$23, buy.		$2 for year ending 31.7.17
Green Island Cement	$75	$7.35		30 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$2 for year ending 23.2.17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$14¾, buy.		$3 int. a/o 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½		$1 int. a/o 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31.5.17
Hongkong Trams	$5	$6.60, sel.		2% int. a/o 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7% for year ending
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		do. 30.6.17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		35 cents for year ending 31.5.17
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.70	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.25	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.55	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.00 x d.	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$5	June	$9.40	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$3	Dec.	$4.90	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.75	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$23.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/7½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 21st.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/10¼
Bank Bills, on demand	2/10⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/-
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/-⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	40⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	416
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	69½
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	— nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank bills, on demand	— nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	133½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	138
On Singapore.—On demand	123½
On Batavia.—On demand	155⅛
On Haiphong.—On demand	1¼ % pm s.
On Saigon.—On demand	1 % pm s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	43⅛
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.80 s
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.00
Bar Silver per oz	43⅛d.

Subsidiary Coins

	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 „ ...	$0 (8	Discount
Canton .....20 „ ...	$7.50	„
Canton .....10 „ ...	$0.00	„

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 26th Nov.:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Friday, 30th Nov.:—
Heather Day.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 21st

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.10	30.17	30.12
Temperature	69	57	67
Humidity	31	45	37
Wind Direction	NE	North	East
„ Force	2	1	3
Weather	b	b	c
Rain			—

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th 69
Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st 57

Golofina

THE SMOKE of CONNOISSEURS.

TRY PERFECTOS.

"PERFECTO" Actual Size.

HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.

TRY BOUQUETS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [18

NIGHT LAUNCH.

"MAY II"

ALTERATION OF TIME LEAVING BLAKE PIER.

A special Permit has been issued to this Steam Launch for the accommodation of ships' Officers or Passengers going on board at night.

From the 16th November, the Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11 P.M. and 12.15 A.M. and must return to her moorings at Observation Point by 2 A.M.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2252
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [625

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWSING, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$18,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed „	... ...	1,125,000
Paid-up „	... ...	562,500
Reserve Fund „	... ...	600,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bhara, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [867

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ... „ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ... „ 5,3[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama
FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Kelung, Makung, Pihli, Shinchiku, Taichu, Taiwan Takow Tamsui.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow
OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore Sumarpadang, Sukarang & New York

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd. and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

[N. YAJAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ... $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ... $10,000,000

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